

ADING.

Consignees.	Intended Despatch
Olyphant & Co	Early
Gruen & Co	Early
Bourjau Hubner & Co	Early
Arnhold Karberg & Co	Early
Russell & Co	Early
Rozario & Co	Early
Gibb, Livingston & Co	Early
Russell & Co	Early
Olyphant & Co	Early

IC HARBOUR.

H.F.	Captain.
80	C. E. Donville, Lieut.
81	C. Crowdy, Lieut.
82	Attached to Melville
83	Johnson, Lieut. Comr.
84	Jose Vez, Captain
85	R. Bernard, D.M.I.S. & Co.
86	Commodore Oliver Jones
87	180 Hatfield, Lt. Commander
88	40 Harbor Tender to Comm.

STON.

89	Bessard
90	Edwards
91	Folsom

CANTON

92	O. S. N. Co
93	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
94	C. & M. Steam-boat Co.
95	C. & M. Steam-boat Co.
96	C. & M. Steam-boat Co.
97	C. & M. Steam-boat Co.
98	C. & M. Steam-boat Co.
99	C. & M. Steam-boat Co.

Owners or Agents.

100	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
101	Jardine, Matheson & Co
102	Jardine, Matheson & Co
103	Jardine, Matheson & Co
104	Jardine, Matheson & Co
105	Jardine, Matheson & Co
106	Jardine, Matheson & Co
107	Jardine, Matheson & Co
108	Jardine, Matheson & Co

ments

山金舊往

請司客舊莫今
至面附金定一
和議貨山必大
與如有大早英
為者請大早國
便者請大早三
是者請大早枝
者公貴往梳

與者準日船今
為有請如楊一
船格至有明雙
便客本公舊名
是者司客舊大
者請至客舊大
者請至客舊大
者請至客舊大

Proprietor, at No. 8, Wyndham

Proprietor, at No. 8, Wyndham

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL."

Vol. XXI. 號二月五年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 2ND MAY, 1868. 日十初月四年辰戌治同

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: F. ALAN, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE SHERMAN, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: WHITE & DAVIS, San Francisco.

CHINA: SWANSON, DROWN & CO., Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, and other ports.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the China Mail and Overseas China Mail will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the China Mail and Overseas China Mail will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

R. SWINHOE, Consul.

New Advertisements.

H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, 1st May, 1868.

THE Naval Storekeeper hereby gives notice that, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at Noon, he will be ready to treat under the conditions contained in the Regulations of Her Majesty's Transport Service and the form of Charter Party which may be seen at the above Office, for the Conveyance from Hongkong to England of about 14 Officers, 2 Staff Sergeants, 90 Men, 9 Women and 12 Children.

Tenders are to be made at rates per head (Officers and Men separately), which are to include:—Carriage, freight, of baggage according to Government Scale (Appendix 22 of the Transport Regulations), the supply of Articles for the Mess, plain, Quinine and Bertha (Appendix 15), Articles for Table use of Staff Sergeants and Troops, and drinking Tanks for use on the Mess Deck (Appendix 10), and of cooking Utensils, Fuel, Light and Necessaries for their use (Appendix 17), as well as of all such Stores (especially those referred to in Article 17) and other requisites as are required by the Transport Regulations to be provided by the owners. Messing for Officers, or other 1st class or 2nd class Passengers, is to be supplied by the owners, and will be paid for (in addition to the above charges per head) at the rates specified in Appendix 25 of the Regulations, which rates are to include the supply of Bedding (exclusive of Bed Linen and Towels), Medicines, Comforts, Articles for Table use, Cooking Utensils, Fuel, Lights, and other requisites (Article 201 and Appendix 15 to 17 of the Regulation).

Fittings will be erected, and Provisions, Water, Medical Comforts, and Bedding for the Staff Sergeants and Troops, as well as for their families, will be found by Government. Owners are to supply a Distilling Apparatus, the requisites for baking Bread, and Water Casks for Tanks. A competent Person is to be provided by the owners at their expense to manage the Distilling Apparatus, to keep it in effective working order, and to issue the distilled Water.

Payment will be made for Staff Sergeants and their families at the rates exceeding by one third those which may be agreed upon for the Troops and their families.

All Tenders must be made upon the Printed Form provided for the purpose, which may be obtained on application at the said Office, and be enclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Naval Storekeeper, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Troops."

No Tender will be received after 12 o'clock at Noon on the day of Treaty.

In a ship provided with a Distilling Apparatus only half the stock of Distilled Water required by the Transport Regulations need be shipped.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG, IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—Louis BOMBARD, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Hotel-keeper, having been adjudged bankrupt under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court on the Twenty-first day of April, A.D. 1868, is hereby required to surrender himself to WILLIAM HARRISON ALEXANDER, Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, at the first Meeting of Creditors, to be held before the said Registrar on the Eighth day of May next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely at the said Court.

FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, is the Official Assignee.

At the Meeting, the said Registrar will receive the proofs of the Debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.

All persons having in their possession any of the Effects of the said Bankrupt must deliver them to the said Official Assignee, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to the said Official Assignee.

Supreme Court House, Hongkong, April 25, 1868.

New Advertisements.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.

\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 five months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the 21st instant, I have the honor to inform you that the same have been received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:

To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited,

GENTLEMEN, I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I request you to accept such Shares, for any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share of allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1. That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.

No. 2. That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. N.B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairs of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam, and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-maker, and Machinery works. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A Jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.

Their Hongkong establishment (lately known as Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co.'s Vessel Shipyard) comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-maker, and Machinery works and possesses a pair of lifting shears.

Their Granite Dock at Kowloon most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbor, will be completed in a very short time.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.

All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen. For particulars, apply to

A. D. MITCHELL, Manager of Works, At the Office of the Company, N.B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.

Hongkong, April 23, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.

A WEEKLY MINORITARY ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS, CONDUCTED BY C. LANGDON DAVIES.

No. 5, April 25th, 1868.

Contents.

MANIFESTATIONS. ROUND HONGKONG IN THE DAISY, I. THE STRAITS BARRAGE (Illustrated). A FAREWELL TO THE BROTHERS, Chap. IV. ANKASAS SUPERSTITIONS (Illustrated). EUROPEAN LIFE IN HONGKONG, II. PASSING EVENTS.

Subscription, 75.50 per Quarter. Hongkong.—NORRIS & SONS, Government Printers. Shanghai.—A. H. DE CARVALHO. London.—W. ATLAS & Co. Paris.—HOMER.

Hongkong, April 26, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE Screw Steamer

"MONA,"

693 Tons, 110 Horse-power, Built in 1863, and classed A 1st Lloyd for 9 Years.

For particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, April 30, 1868.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE. JUST LANDED.

A FEW cases Superior Manila CIGARS and CIGARETTES. A splendid assortment of genuine Havana CIGARS. RUSSIAN CIGARETTES. BIRFIELD and ZACHARIAE. Hongkong, April 29, 1868.

FOR SALE.

DOWNTON'S PUMPS.

handles, and with a hole 7 inch suction plate, with goose neck pipes and fittings complete. One 6 inch Do do do. Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire ENGINES, with Hoses complete. BOWRA & Co. Hongkong, January 21, 1868.

EX FRENCH SHIP "PATY."

Direct from Bordeaux. CLARETS. SUPERIOR quality in Wood, 46 gallons. Dessert CLARETS.

Chateau D'Yssam, \$9 per dozen. Leoville, 13 " " Margaux, 14 " "

MEDOC, a Light Breakfast CLARET, bottled by ourselves in Hongkong, each bottle bearing a Seal with the Word "Medoc."

Apply to G. DUBOST & Co., Hongkong, April 17, 1868.

EX STEAMER "AGAMEMNON."

SHERREY. FIRST quality, 1 dozen per case, \$10.50. BRANDY. Martell's Extra. FINE CHAMPAGNE, 1 dozen per case, \$16. Martell's BRANDY, 1 dozen per case, \$10.

Apply to G. DUBOST & Co., Hongkong, April 17, 1868.

EX "AGAMEMNON."

Genuine Bavarian BECK BEER, in Champagne Bottles, 3 dozen cases, \$12 per case.

Apply to G. DUBOST & Co., Hongkong, April 17, 1868.

FOR SALE.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY, in 1 dozen cases.

MARTEL'S BRANDY, in 1 dozen cases. DUFF & GORDON'S PALE SHERRY, in 1 dozen cases.

BYRON'S OLD PORT, in 1 dozen cases. BASS'S PALE ALE, in pints. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.

BASS'S PALE ALE, in pints. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.

BARKLEY'S PORTER, in pints. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.

A few cases of really Superior Dinner SHERRY, shipped by F. W. COSENS & Co.,

RAY & Co., Hongkong, April 15, 1868.

AT THE STAG HOTEL STORES.

NO. 110, QUEEN'S ROAD. Just Landed. BY THE THREE.

PICKLES, JAMES SALT. VINEGAR, CURRANTS. HERBS, Raspberry VINEGAR. CATSUP, MUSTARD.

Loaf SUGAR, BLACKING. Ginger BRANDY. Root's OLD TOM. CHAMPAGNE in pint. Cheddar Loaf CHEESE.

Prime YORK EDMOND HOLMES. Hongkong, January 9, 1868.

FOR SALE.

RED COPPER SHEATHING AND NAILS. Composition NAILS.

STILL HOOK. PORT WINE. COGNAC. BURGUNDY. India PALE ALE. Best STOUT.

Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Hongkong, March 10, 1868.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE. THE Hulk "CELESTIAL," as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.

For particulars, apply to JNO. S. LAPRAIK, Secretary. Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

FOR SALE.

PRIME CALIFORNIA CHEESE. Do. Gruyere. Do. California BUTTER.

100 barrels Prime Hamburg Mess PORK. Prime Westphalia HAMS, at LAURENT, ATKINSON & Co., Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.

MANILA MANGOES, just arrived. Apply to VONG ASSAU, No. 12, Canton Bazaar. Hongkong, April 28, 1868.

New Advertisements.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

INVITE inspection of their New and well assorted summer Stock of Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS.

Naval and Military CLOTHS. Light Mixt and Fancy TWEEDS. Self and Fancy Colored FLANNELS.

Plain and Fancy DRILLS, DUCKS, &c. The Tailoring Department under the management of first class English Cutters.

TIES and SCARFS in great variety. The new Shapes in Gentlemen's COLLARS. Long Cloth, Silk and Wool SHIRTS.

PAJAMAS. Gauze, Merino and Silk UNDERVESTS. HOSIERY of all kinds.

Gentlemen's Straw and Felt HATS in Various Shapes. Household LINENS of every description.

A large Stock of French Printed MUSLINS of the Latest Patterns. French Printed CAMBRICS.

Black GLACES, Plain and Fancy Silk GAUZE. Grenadines and other New Fabrics Embroidered, Printed and Made-up SKIRTS.

CRINOLINES, Muslin EMBROIDERIES and LACES of all descriptions. Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c. Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTHING.

Ladies' Cotton and Lisle HOSIERY. Lisle and Silk GLOVES, &c.

Lace and Muslin CURTAINS. Hongkong, April 27, 1868.

DUTCH BARQUE "STAD ASSEN."

FROM BOMBAY.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cargo by the above Vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense without further notice.

BOSMAN & Co., Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. E. H. MAINTS and Mr. JAMES WHEATLEY in our Firm ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. FREDERICK C. ADAMS and Mr. LEOPOLD KATZ are this day admitted as Partners.

REISS & Co., China and Japan, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st January, 1868.

J. McDONALD & Co., Shipwrights, Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE connection of the Undersigned with the Firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co. ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG. Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having PURCHASED the Interest of the "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD in various forms, to any part of the Colony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at low rates constantly on hand or baked in quantity at short notice. Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound. Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Salt-runes and Cream TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order. The above is under the Superintendence of Mr JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co.'s will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD. Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Hollywood Road, next door to the Horse m Kiln.

Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

C. L. VOLKMAN,

Private Boarding Establishment, 26, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 4th May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the Godowns of Messrs CARLOWITZ & Co., No. 15, Praya.

(For account of the concerned,) 51 bags BELCHE-DE-MER.

And 25 boxes each containing 1 picul ULTRAMARINE.

Tenks of SALTPETRE before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 100 lbs. Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE PREMISES over the East and West Avenues of the Central Market will be sold by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 4th May, 1868, at Noon.

The Sale will take place on the Ground. W. WILSON, Surveyor General's Office, Hongkong, 25th April, 1868.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK. STEAMERS of this line will leave Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco as follows:—

CHINA, Capt. on or about May 25. LANE, Capt. on or about May 25.

Costa Rica will leave Shanghai on or about same date, connecting at Yokohama with above-named steamer.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and to England or France, both via New York and by lines from Panama and Aspinwall.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of 10% upon the whole amount for the round voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West India and Pacific Steamship Company," (Limited) and the "French Transatlantic Company." And, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for the following Steamship Lines:—Cunard, Inman, National, General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., Hamburg and American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyd.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through passengers and freight to America, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Koolow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports of Mexico and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton and St. Nazaire, France.

For further information, apply at the Agency of the Company, Praya West. GEO. F. HOWMAN, Agent. Hongkong, April 23, 1868.

Shipping.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW. THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship, "FORMOSA," will have quick despatch for the above ports.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent. Hongkong, April 23, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The British ship "JOHN L. DIMMOCK," will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, April 23, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

To follow the "John L. Dimmock," the American ship "REYNARD," will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, April 23, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A. I. British

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE following Resolutions having reference to Insurance in Hongkong, adopted at a Meeting in London of the various Fire Insurance Companies represented in Hongkong and by the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, are circulated for general information:

1st.—That in future, the rates for short periods be calculated as follows:
Not exceeding one month, 1/10 of the annual rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " "
Above six months, The full Annual Rate.

2nd.—That Petroleum and its Products should be stored by themselves in buildings constructed in conformity with the following regulations:

"The Building to be of Ground Floor only, constructed of Brick or Stone, with Tile, Slate or Metal roof, such roof to have apertures for the purpose of ventilation, the whole of such building, to be sunk at least two feet below the surface of the road or street, or in the event of the floor not being sunk, then, any openings in the walls of said building to be built up to the height of at least three feet above the level of the road or street, in order to prevent the petroleum, &c. flowing out of the building in case of fire."

3rd.—That Saltpetre and Nitrates should be stored in like manner in buildings of substantial structure (without internal wood work) appropriated exclusively to such articles.

4th.—That the rate for the foregoing articles be not less than (2 1/2) two per cent. per annum.

5th.—That Gunpowder should be stored in some fitting place either on shore or in the Bay, under proper regulations and at sufficient distance from all other property.

6th.—That a clause be inserted in every policy covering ordinary godowns, declaring that Petroleum and its products, Saltpetre, Nitrates and Gunpowder, are not deposited therein.

7th.—That the foregoing regulations regarding the storage of goods do come into operation on and after the 6th July next.

8th.—That no Insurances on Chinese Houses shall in future be taken at a lower rate than (2 1/2) two and a half per cent. per annum.

Hongkong, April 6, 1868.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company,
and General Managers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents China Fire Insurance Company,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
Phoenix Assurance Company,
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

R. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
of Liverpool.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation,
Queen Fire Insurance Company,
Manchester Fire Insurance Company.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents, Northern Assurance Company.

WM. PURTAY & Co.,
Agents for the Hamburg and Bremen Fire Insurance Company.

ADAM SCOTT & Co., (in Liquidation),
Agents, Sun Fire Office.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Pacific Insurance Company
of San Francisco.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
Agents, Guardian Assurance Company.
Per pro the Boilers Company, Limited,
Agents, Commercial Union Insurance
Company.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz—

Not exceeding one month, 1/10 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " "
Above six months, The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz—

Not exceeding one month, 1/10 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " "
Above six months, The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCHANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1800.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCHANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz—

Not exceeding one month, 1/10 of the annual rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " "
Above six months, The full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCHANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached.
Dwelling-Houses removed
from Town, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.
and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £10,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 " "
Above 6 months, The full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPO-
RATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:—

One month, 1/10 per cent.
Three months, 1/3 " "
Six months, 1/2 " "
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 " "
Above 6 months, The full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fuchow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board.
JAS. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 " "
Above 6 months, The full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
DETACHED AND SEMI-DETACHED.
Dwelling-Houses removed
from the Town, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.
and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1866.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY
AND
FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
Managing Agents in China, Messrs. ARTHUR H. B. & Co., Hongkong, Medical Referee, J. J. B. MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to—

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

Incorporated 1859.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
22 per cent. per Annum Bonus declared during the last Fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assureds.

An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-quarters.

By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.

Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.

No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.

Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2.10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe.

Age. WITHOUT PARTICIPATION. WITH PARTICIPATION.

15 £3 19 8 £4 5 6
20 4 3 8 4 9 4
25 4 8 2 4 14 2
30 4 13 11 4 19 9
35 5 0 0 5 2 2
40 5 8 0 5 14 1
45 5 17 11 6 4 6
50 6 11 7 6 18 3
55 7 11 1 8 0 4
60 8 16 0 9 8 7

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionably.
For Forms, for effecting Life Assurances, and for any further information, apply to—

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 3, 1864.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue Life Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz—

Not exceeding One Month, 1/10 per cent.
Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months, 1/3 " "
Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months, 1/2 " "
Above Six Months, The full Annual Rate of 1 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

REDUCTION
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on DWELLINGS and ERECTIONS, therein contained.

In case of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, as situated, being detached or semi detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent.

The Royal Annual Rates for FIRE INSURANCE on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz—

Detached and semi-detached.
Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

First Class China Houses and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Risks on per special arrangement.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

HE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorised to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz—

On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein—In Hongkong, \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000; in Canton \$45,000.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
Subscribed Capital, £200,000.
Accumulated Funds exceed £208,000.

HE Undersigned are empowered to accept Life Assurances in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to accept Marine Risks, and issue Policies on any first class Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in CHINA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF SHANGHAI.

DIVIDEND OF (8 per cent.) Eight per cent. has been declared on the Net Premium contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1866.

Policy HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, September 7, 1867.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

HE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE).
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Barks, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to—

ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

DE COSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, August 1866.

SAMARANG SEA AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.

RAYNAL & Co.,
Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at current Rates.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:—
Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co.
Macao, by E. L. LANG, Esq.
Amoy, by Messrs BOND & Co.
Fuchow, by Messrs GILMAN & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to—
ADAM SCOTT & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, May 22, 1866.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for Short Period Insurances, viz—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/10 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/3 " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 " "
Above 6 months, The full annual rate.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
Agents, Guardian Assurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/10 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 1/2 " "
Above six months, The full annual rate.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

DOCKS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY,

Integrations

arrangements, should address the
on the subject—when their com-
I receive the immediate attention of
rs of the Company.
ing, October 13, 1866,

Rice, \$5.00:
Hongkong, March 20, 1868. - 20mar:68

(gez.) **VON BRANDT.**
 Umy

highest references can be given.
Address "R." China Mail Office.
Hongkong, December 27, 1867. tt.

by order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 14, 1868.

and "SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEE-
HOY" are withdrawn from the Canton
river as Night Boats until further notice,
Hongkong, November 15, 1867.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"WENTSS CASTLE," FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees risk and expense.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, April 27, 1888. 4my

For Sale.

HENDRIE, PIERCE & LUTHER'S Fine Assortment of PERFUMES.
DAWSON & SONS' BOOTS.
For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by JULES EUZIERE.
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.
Hongkong, December 4, 1887.

FOR SALE.
A SMALL Lot of Superior Old PORT WINE, Th. Cr. Sandeman, Oporto.
Fine Dry MADEIRA.
FINE CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC.
Various Superior HUNGARIAN WINES.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, August 6, 1887. 4f

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins and L. Jauvray & Co.'s Association. Vintages.
CLARET, real Chateau Margaux.
I. Esparto Durco.
BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martell's in 1 dozen cases.
BEER and PORTER in bottles.
BUTTER (Platts) in kegs.
Also,
A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1887.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S Patent Yellow METAL SHEATHING, from 20 to 24 oz. Composition NAILS, Brown Sheathing FELT.
L. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1888. 4f

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs SMITH KENNEDY & Co.
For further particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1887.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Mumm & Co.'s HOCK & MOSELE, etc. and etc.
Chillingworth's SHERRY and PORT.
CHAMBERLIN, WHISKY.
WHITE & PRIDE'S BRANDY.
ALSOFF'S ALE, draught and bottle.
BARCLAY & COVINGTON'S STOUT.
BRIDGES & SONS' PORTER.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong November 20, 1887.

EX MAIL STEAMER.
LYON SAUSAGES in best condition.
CHEESE and HAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONARY.
MALAGA R. VINS in bottles and tins.
ALMONDS in shells.
Peeled ALMONDS in tins.
Eleme FIGS in tins.
PRUNES in bottles.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBREASTS, etc.
L. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1887.

FOR SALE.
PATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 " "
" PORT " 2 " "
" CLARET " 1 " "
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, April 9, 1887.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.
OR TO BE SOLD.
THOSE 3 Substantially-built HOUSES, in Tai-ling-shan Street, Nos. 16, 18, and 20, at the head of West Street.
These HOUSES were entirely re-built in 1886 and are close to the New Gambling House in No. 100 Hollywood Road.
The same command a view over the entire harbour.
The Lot is registered in the Land Office as in-lot 241 A, containing 1,340 square feet, and the Annual Crown Ground Rent is \$2 2s.
For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong;
or to H. D. MARGESSON,
Rue Central, Macao.
Hongkong, April 11, 1888. 4f

TO BE LET.
ON A LEASE.
ALL that Large Plot of GROUND at West Point, near the Sailor's Home and enclosed by a substantial brick wall, known as the French-Marine Lot and registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 199. Measuring on the Praya and the South side, each 170 feet, and on the East and West sides, each 250 feet; containing 42,500 square feet.
This plot of Ground, facing the Praya is admirably adapted for a Coal or Timber Yard, or for a Ship Building or Manufacturing Establishment.
For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong;
or to H. D. MARGESSON,
Rue Central, Macao.
Hongkong, April 11, 1888. 4f

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding a good view of the Harbour from the North side. The House contains eight good Rooms with Bath Room, Verandah, front and back, Kitchen, Servant's Rooms and Godown on ground floor.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1888.

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding a good view of the Harbour from the North side. The House contains eight good Rooms with Bath Room, Verandah, front and back, Kitchen, Servant's Rooms and Godown on ground floor.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1888.

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding a good view of the Harbour from the North side. The House contains eight good Rooms with Bath Room, Verandah, front and back, Kitchen, Servant's Rooms and Godown on ground floor.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1888.

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding a good view of the Harbour from the North side. The House contains eight good Rooms with Bath Room, Verandah, front and back, Kitchen, Servant's Rooms and Godown on ground floor.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1888.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent, \$28 per month.
Apply at the Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, March 12, 1888.

TO LET.
N. O. 3, PICHILI TERRACE,
Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 24, 1888.

TO LET.
TWO Fine Houses marked C & D in Hollywood Road, Hongkong, facing the Hotel d'Europe, and commanding a full view of the Harbour. Also two fine Houses on the Praya Grande, Macao.
Immediate possession.
Apply to
Messrs A. A. de MELLO & Co.,
Macao;
Messrs ROZARIO & Co.,
Hongkong.
Macao, April 18, 1888. 18my

TO LET.
A N. Airy ROOM in the best part of Wyndham Street.
Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
No. 63, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, April 18, 1888. 18my

TO LET.
THE Premises situated in Queen's Road, Stanley Street, and at present occupied by Messrs H. Mares & Co.
For particulars, apply to
L. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1887.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns, rent moderate.
Apply to
L. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1887.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated at Foder's Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs AUGUSTINE HARD & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January 1888.
For further particulars, apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, December 30, 1887.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARMOUR, KENNEDY & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1888.

STORAGE.
CAN be had in First Class Granite Godowns at Wanchai, on very moderate Terms.
For particulars, apply to
CHARLES RIVINGTON,
At Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

TO BE LET.
The Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASON. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr. MASON at the Albany.
Hongkong, September 25, 1887.

TO BE LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GUY, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.
Hongkong, December 10, 1887. 4f

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. RICHARD B. PARK in our Firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1888.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, April 10, 1888. 30jun

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1888.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our Firm, ceased on the 1st day of November, 1887.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1888.

NOTICE.
THE Business will be henceforth carried on under the same Name by the Undersigned.
A. D. MITCHELL,
J. D. MEYERS,
and HENRY WEISS.
Hongkong, December 16, 1887. 4s 10-68

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MITCHELL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1887.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1888.

NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or Firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 20, 1887.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
M. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1887.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD HAZZEL in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last; and Mr. JAMES PATER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1888.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
DEACON & Co.
Canton, February 1, 1888.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 15, 1888.

GIBSON & Co.,
PUBLIC AUCTIONEERS, SHIPPING AND GENERAL BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Kobe, Hirogo, Japan.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent under the Style or Firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.
JOHN ODELL.
Fouchow, April 13, 1888. 16jun

NOTICE.
MR. WALTER LADLAW is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration until further notice.
D. BROWN & Co.
Amoy, April 3, 1888. 7my

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this Port as a General Storekeeper and Commission Agent.
JAMES EDWARDS.
80, Yokohama, March 19, 1888.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm per procuration from this date.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1887.

New Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
The Steamship
"UNDINE".
Captain TIPPIN, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 2, 1888.

FOR FOCHOW.
The "SIR LANGELOT"
will be despatched for the above Ports on Monday next, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. EDIN, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 2, 1888. 4my

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it concerns, on
TUESDAY,
the 5th May, 1888, at 11 A.M., in the Godowns of Messrs E. SCHENKHAAS & Co., formerly in the occupation of Messrs SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Ex "BLACK PRINCE".
A (inside triangle) \$13,411. 8 shales, A (B) \$10,120.24 each containing 30 pieces of 40 yards Dutch DRILLS.
More or less damaged by sea water.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. Goods to be taken delivery of immediately after the Auction, and to be at purchaser's risk on full of the hammer.
R. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, May 2, 1888. 5my

PUBLIC AUCTION.
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
L. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 5th May, 1888, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central,—
4 cases Hardware, consisting of: Files, Rasps, Chisels, Plain Irons, Etc.; 4 cases Lamps, comprising: Copper and Brass Malthed Lamps, Engine Lamps, Police Lanterns, Etc.; 50 cases Pollock's Saloon Matches (150 per box); 25 cases Long Muskets (each 30 pieces); 2,000 tins 3 F Curtis and Harveys Gunpowder, 20 tins Prime Mess Beef, 50 drums Boiled Lard Oil, 4 cases York Hams, 60 cases Dutch Gin, 40 cases London Stout in quarts and pints, 50 cases Pale Brandy, 25 cases Champagne, 100 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, 60 doz. Colored Men's Socks, 10 dozen White Men's Socks, 120 dozen Claret, 20 cases Ginger Wine, 10 cases 1/2 Sardines, 3 cases Huntley and Palmers Biscuits, 4 cases Perfection Caps, 5 cases French Pens in Tins, 50 pieces Coconut Oil and a quantity of other GOODS.
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New Advertisements.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A RESPECTABLE Person as an ASSISTANT in a Millinery Store.
Apply to "A. B. C." Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, April 21, 1888.

EASTLACK & WINN,
Surgeon Dentists,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

DR. WINN desires to say to his Patients that he has RETURNED from Shanghai.
Office hours from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, April 16, 1888.

RY THOMPSON & CO.'S
HIGHLY AERATED
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE AND
GINGERADE.

Manufactory—INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY
25, Wellington Street.
Hongkong, April 14, 1888. 14my

RASPBERRY, Strawberry, Rose, Currant, Cherry and various other SYRUPS made from real Fruit and bottled in the south of France, can be had at THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, April 16, 1888.

NEITHER Captain nor Agents will be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the barque "Narciso".
PIETER WITBROG,
Captain.
Hongkong, March 23, 1888.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " " "
Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 14, 1888.

"STAG HOTEL,"
SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.
PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, July 22, 1887.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE—
For SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.
Per "FUNG SHUEY," at 11 A.M. on Tuesday next, the 5th instant.
The departure of the steamer "GOULDEN" having been postponed, Supplementary mails for SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Yokohama will be closed for her at 3 A.M. To-morrow, Sunday, the 3rd instant.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Shanghai, Chefoo and Tientsin.—Per "Fung Shuey," at Noon, on Tuesday, the 5th inst.
For Shanghai, Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per "Douglas," To-morrow, Sunday, the 3rd instant, at daylight.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
May 1, Eleonor, British barque, 486 Ronaldson, Swansco, Dec. 10, 555 ton Coal.
—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

May 1, Flying Cloud, British brig, 238, Urquhart, Newcastle, N.S.W., March 15, 350 tons Coal.—A. HEARD & Co.

May 1, Piciola, N. German barque, 265, Krall, Bangkok, April 1, 5400 pls. Rice.—SIEGENSEN & Co.

May 1, Carmarthenshire, Brit. ship, 812, Hensworth, Saigon and Cape St. James, April 22 and 23, 18,000 pls. Rice and 1,800 pieces Beans and Saurdies.—HOLLAND, WIGG & Co.

May 2, Lemona, Bremen barque, 300, Steinke, Saigon and Cape St. James, April 16 and 20, 3,000 piculs Rice.—EDWARD SCHENKHAAS & Co.

May 2, Isaac de Costa, Dutch barg., 600, J. J. Kallio, Singapore, April 1, General.—BOURNAUT, HUBNER & Co.

May 2, Energie, French barque, 278, Angles, Newchwang, April 10, Pesa.—Wm. FRERES & Co.

May 2, Lizzie Allen, British 3-masted schooner, 300, W. G. Coe, Tientsin via Chefoo, April 4 and 11, General.—WM. POSTAU & Co.

May 2, Red Riding Hood, British ship, 720, Henderson, Ningpo, April 24, Ballast.—J. J. Kallio, Singapore, April 1, General.—BOURNAUT, HUBNER & Co.

May 2, Undine, British steamer, 386, Toppin, Fouchow, Amoy and Swatow, Apr. 20, 30 and May 1, General (Tea and Camphor).—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

May 2, Er King, British steamer, 1044, Finel, Shanghai, April 29, General.—A. HEARD & Co.

May 2, Nellie Abbott, Amer. barque, 432, Jordan, San Francisco, March 17, Ballast.—OLYMPIAN & Co.

May 2, Queen of the Sea, British barque, 442, J. S. Reid, Newcastle, N.S.W., Feb. 23, 728 tons Coal.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

May 2, Osborn, British barque, 327, Win. Stamper, Cardiff, Nov. 6, 485 tons Patent Fuel.—MESSAGERS IMPERIAUX.

May 2, 3

QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 2nd May, 1892.	
OPIMUM.—Patna, New, ...	9445
Old, ...	9445
Benares, New, ...	635
Old, ...	635
Malwa, ...	676
COTTON.—Bombay, ...	21
Calcutta, ...	19

Exchange.	
Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	4/4
Credit, ...	4/4
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, ...	21 1/2
" Bombay, 3 days' sight, ...	21 1/2
" Shanghai, 3 days' sight, ...	21 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ...	11 1/2 per c. pra.
Silver, ...	10 1/2 per c. pra.
Gold, ...	14 per c. pra.
Gold Leaf, ...	24 1/2 per c. pra.
Gold Bar, 98 touch, ...	24 1/2
English Sovereigns, ...	4 1/2
Australian Sovereigns, ...	4 1/2
Discount, ...	9
Gas Company Shares, ...	40 per Share.
H. & W. P. do., ...	Old, 14 per cent. pm.
" do., ...	New, 6 per cent. pm.
H. & S. Bank Shares, ...	Old, 16 per cent. pm.
" do., ...	New, 3
H. & S. Bank Shares, ...	32 1/2 per cent. dis.
Union Dock Shares, ...	10 per c. dis.

Temperature.	
HONGKONG, 2nd May, 1892.	
Barometer, ...	30.088
Atmospheric, ...	78.0
Dry Bulb, ...	78.0
Wet Bulb, ...	73.0
Maximum, ...	80.0
Minimum, ...	70.0
Max. Sun's Rays, ...	69.0
Minimum on Grass, ...	69.0
Previous (Rain on Grass), ...	0.00
24 hours, ...	0.00
Wind, ...	E. N.E.
Force, ...	2
Cloud, ...	3
Obseq., ...	3
Weather, ...	Fine.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS IN HONGKONG.	
St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11 o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Afternoon 5 o'clock.—Rev. C. F. Warren.	
UNION CHURCH.—Morning, Rev. D. B. Morris. Morning Services, 11 a.m.; Evening, 6.30 p.m.	
St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHAPEL.—(Service in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—Rev. C. F. Warren, Rev. Lo San Yuen. Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.	
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. Father Raimondi, vice-rector. In the morning, at 6.30, 1st Mass; 7.30, 2nd Mass; 8.30, 3rd Mass; 9.30, 4th Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese. In the afternoon, at 1.30, Sermon in Chinese. Evening, 6.30, Sermon in Portuguese; 8.30, Benediction.	

Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, on every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.	
SAILOR'S HOME.—Evening Service, at 6 p.m.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.	
CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SYNAGOGUE.—Lyndhurst Terrace. Service at 3 p.m. every Sunday.	

Notes & Queries on China & Japan.	
IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.	
BIRTH.	
May 1st, the Wife of the Rev. F. S. TURNER, of a Son.	

THE CHINA MAIL.	
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1892.	
The Daily Press of this morning contains our translation of St. Bernard's report on the Marco Polo trade. It appeared in the China Mail of the 23rd of last month, and has been sent to all quarters where it is necessary that the facts stated by St. Bernard should be known. The Press of this morning prints the report, and says, "It has been sent to our office in the character of an advertisement." We do not believe the statement. We do believe that the form of its publication has been adopted by the editor of the Press, in order that, while covering poverty of industry, he might also evade the acknowledgment of an intellectual and professional obligation which he owes—not for the first time—to the China Mail.	

SIR R. ALCOCK'S "LATEST."	
We publish in this day's issue a letter from Sir Rutherford Alcock to H. M. Consul at Canton, which, we regret to say, of a tone so irritating to the mercantile community of China, that the most dispassionate and uninterested reader can hardly fail to mark the studied insult it conveys. We should be inclined to regret that Her Majesty's Minister had placed himself in an attitude so hostile to the views of the educated and liberal classes of China residents, and have committed himself to so lamentable an exhibition of his failing powers and his incapacity of profiting by the experience of many years, were there not some satisfaction in knowing, firstly, that he has defined his exact position as the representative of the British public in China, and secondly, that the slanderous imputations conveyed in his letter, may possibly even the pulseless community of Hongkong to action. The intendant that British merchants are not "clean-handed in the matter of Custom House frauds," may perchance act like the final excitant which resulted in "raising the British Lion" in the well-known Yankes story. The merchants have had their interests shamefully neglected for some years; they have been contemptuously treated in their application for redress from the venal and supercilious Chinese, for their infringement of Treaty stipulations. And now, after the total denial of the chief privileges for which we fought with China—after	

LOCAL.	
The Legislative Council will meet on Tuesday next, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m.	
We are requested to state that the Evening Service in the Cathedral will be at 5 o'clock on Sunday next, and on succeeding Sundays during the summer.	
Our Canton correspondent writes under date April 30.—Great indeed must have been the disappointment felt by Sooy Ling, the Governor-General of the Two Kwangs, when the emissaries employed by His Excellency for the purpose of ascertaining the citizens of this metropolis were disposed towards him, reported that they refused point-blank to make any demonstration on the occasion of the anniversary of His Excellency's birth-day, which was on the 28th day of their last moon. The emissaries are said to have tried hard to coax the citizens but in vain, and to their indignation enquiry of the cause of the Cantonese not acting in the same manner towards Sooy as they did towards Cheong, inasmuch as, alleged they, the former holds much higher rank and office, the laconic and sharp reply that "Sooy is not Cheong," is said to have been returned. The presents from Kwangtung, it is stated, have been carried through the streets so conspicuously as they could have been done, from the Motor Jetty to the Yamen, but without attracting any more notice on the part of the citizens residing in the neighbourhood than that of an ordinary matrimonial or funeral procession. It is to be hoped that Sooy will draw the right conclusion from the united and determined action of the Cantonese.	

It is noteworthy that the lately-remarked unprecedented sight afforded by a total	
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absence of merchant vessels at this port has undergone a favorable change brought about by <i>Pung Shuey</i> (which has come to load for the North), for the significance of which term the reader may refer to No. 2 of Vol. I of the <i>Notes and Queries</i> . The circumstance becomes still more significant from the fact of <i>Pung Shuey</i> in this instance being represented by the <i>Fa-ke</i> , the most friendly of all officers to the Celestials, simultaneously with the phoenix-like resuscitation of the <i>Shan-shan</i> on the old site, whose <i>Pung Shuey</i> is said to be more favorable than that of <i>Shan-shan</i> . Consequently the superstitiously disposed individuals have it, that this strange and happy combination of unlooked for events, portends a prosperous future for old Canton. Indeed, our Celestial friends might reasonably assert their superstitious belief that the "terrestrial magnetism" of the old site is of a more favorable nature than that of <i>Shan-shan</i> ; if a comparison of the present value of land at the respective sites be attempted, and the fact of fortunes being made at the old site whilst ill-luck has followed the owners of ground at <i>Shan-shan</i> , be taken into consideration, the ascription of a more favorable nature to the old site would appear not entirely devoid of reason and argument.	
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Professor and does not seem to be doing such a flourishing business as it was supposed and he himself anticipated. The long tails do not think much of his magical operations, and are of opinion, consistently with their national pride, that the tricks of their jugglers are not much inferior to those of the Professor. Although the price of admission are reduced fifty per cent. viz., one dollar being the highest and one shilling the lowest charge now, and the hour of performance also changed from 6 p.m. to 2 p.m. in order that the "ooms" may be less apprehensive of the danger of being robbed or kidnapped in these days, when the ladrones and brigands are looked upon in <i>terrorem</i> , yet Economy being the motto of the Southern Celestials, except when invited to the Flower-banquet, Professor Vanek has been hitherto unable to draw by any magical operation larger assemblies than he has yet had.	
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The ladrones are carrying on their operations as successfully as they had commenced from the day of the ex-Governor Cheong's departure, now over a period of two months, without being checked in the least by any prohibitive measures on the part of the authorities. At a place called Yatsai, about twenty miles distant from here, five family residences have been gloriously attacked ten days ago. In addition to some \$500 in silver, the ladrones carried away the valuable portion of the clothing, and burned the remainder out of revenge, for one of the ladies attempted to do so much injury as she could with her powerful weapons, by exhausting her stock of Billingsgate. As a tit-for-tat against the robberies that are committed every day, some of Cheong's detectors, perhaps being badly off for cash to enable them to enjoy a few puffs from an opium pipe, have issued a news scrip hawked for a cash a piece, in which it is stated that His Excellency's body-guard is attacked en route by the banditti, and several of Cheong's veterans were killed. This is considered entirely a fabrication, concocting for the above mentioned purpose. Speaking of <i>sun-mui-chi</i> , through the mischievous items of local and foreign intelligence issued under the auspices of some of the missionary gentlemen, it is stated that somewhere near Peking, a Chinaman, whilst under the medical treatment of an European surgeon, passed a worn measuring twenty Chinese feet or eight English yards in length. What a sensational episode!	
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TO-DAY'S POLICE.	
(Before Mr. Goodlake).—Two Chinese carpenters were sent to Gaol for a month and fourteen days respectively, without the option of a fine, for having assaulted a District Watchman.	
A Portuguese named Gutierrez, living in Square Street, was charged with having assaulted a Chinaman, in that she gave the Chinese a blow in the eye, and was fined \$1.	
INDULGENT TREES.—Wong Aon, a cook, was charged with having been caught in the act of leaving the steamer <i>Zoukang</i> with a box containing \$50, which did not belong to him.—Ting Ching Lan (who spoke in the Mandarin dialect) was on board the <i>Doing</i> yesterday morning as passenger, where he took off his coat, and was wrapping up the same, when he missed the box produced. Prisoner was brought to him shortly afterwards, with the box, which contains \$50; it had not been opened.—Mr. Cooper, 2nd officer on board steamer <i>Douglas</i> , stated that the prisoner was caught walking off with the box, and as the box did not belong to him, he was taken back and given in charge.—Prisoner made a very lame statement, to the effect that complainant got some fruit from him a year ago, and did not pay for it; so he went on board to get payment, when complainant gave him the box, and then charged him with having stolen it.—His Worship said that he had seen many cases trumped up, but he did not think that a case like the present would have been got up because of some fruit having been sold a year ago. Prisoner would have three months' hard labour.	

Two Chinese were sentenced to a month's hard labour, and ten strokes with the rattan, for having been caught by a District Watchman, walking hand-in-hand with passengers on the Fray.	
One of them took to crying very lustily on sentence being passed, the fear of the "lashing" record of his offence seeming to have a very marked effect. They were also ordered to find two sureties for six months.	
THE "KNOCK-DOWN" ROBBERIES.—Four vile-looking Chinamen were again brought up on complaint of having been concerned in the "knock-down" robberies committed a few days since on the second master of the transport <i>Tamar</i> and on Mr. Biden of the Stamp Office Department. As no evidence was yet forthcoming, they were again remanded, and bail was accepted in the case of three of the prisoners. The watch stolen from the officer of the <i>Tamar</i> has been found, and a money-changer is in custody, who is supposed to know something of the matter. First prisoner (who is detained) is supposed to be the singler of the "school" of criminals which last after a long interval, again cropped up in our streets. Mr. Deane produced a hammer or club used by those desperadoes, which is an iron-headed hammer weighing about four pounds, and is more like an instrument to be used for falling oxen than in disabling and robbing human beings. The case was remanded until Friday next.	

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.	
The <i>Daily Press</i> issued the following as an extra to-day:—	
By the <i>King of Clontarf</i> , from New South Wales, an extra of the <i>Newcastle Daily</i> of March 13th has been received, announcing the horrible intelligence that an attempt was made on March 12th, at Clontarf, near Sydney, to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh. The news is given as follows:—	
The sad event which we have to chronicle in this morning's issue has ere this spread heart-breaking sorrow through the Australian colonies; and in no part, we venture to say, did the intelligence give rise to feelings of greater sympathy and indignation, than the shouts of the people greeted, in health and strength, the Royal Duke who is now stricken down by the treacherous hand of an assassin. The first intimation of the affair was received about six o'clock last evening at which hour a telegram was received from Sydney to the effect that the Prince had attended the Sailors' Home Picnic, when a man fired at him twice with a revolver. It was also stated that one of the bullets lodged in His Royal Highness's back, but it was hoped it could be extracted without danger. The assassin, who was immediately seized, said he was a Dublin man. This was the only intelligence that reached Newcastle until ten o'clock last night, when in reply to a resolution adopted by a meeting of the citizens and forwarded by the Police Magistrate to Government House, the following telegram was received:—	

"Regret to say that H.R.H. was shot by a vagabond as he was walking across the ground at Clontarf; the ball entered his back and passed round his ribs, lodging in the left side in front of the stomach. The ball has not yet been extracted. The Prince seems to suffer much from the wound, but the doctors do not anticipate anything fatal at present."	
(From "Herald's" Extra of Thursday, 9 p.m.)	
It is with the deepest regret and humiliation that we announce that about 3 p.m. the Prince left the luncheon table in company with Sir William Manning. They proceeded across the green towards the steamers' wharf, and when about half way an unknown elderly man came behind and fired a revolver at the Prince, at a distance of only a few feet, wounding him in the back. A bystander at once threw himself upon the assassin as he was in the act of firing again. The bullet was diverted, and struck Mr. Thorne, jun., who was standing some distance off, in the foot, inflicting a severe wound. The first thought of the assemblage was for the Prince, who was at once carried to his marquee. Fearful excitement arose, and a rush was made to take the miscreant from the police, amidst cries of "Hang him." He was immediately taken on board the <i>Peterson</i> , in custody, and brought up to Sydney. There were several medical men on the ground, by whom the Prince's wound was examined, and it was decided to send the steam yacht <i>Fairy</i> to make preparations for the Prince's arrival in Sydney. His Royal Highness was then carried to the steamers' wharf, the people forming a line through which the Earl of Belmont, Lord Newry, the Comptroller, and others who accompanied the Prince passed. On arriving on board the <i>Morpeth</i> (the vessel at once proceeded to the Government Jetty, where His Royal Highness was immediately conveyed to Government House.	

The medical examination of the wound at Clontarf was only superficial, but so far as could be ascertained it is not of a mortal nature, though from the locality in which it is inflicted it is accompanied by considerable danger.	
We have been informed on the best authority that there is no cause for the slightest alarm about the Prince's wound. He was severely struck, but the ball entering behind the back encountered the muscles by which it was turned instead of penetrating the spine. It is distinctly visible under the skin in front. Although suffering some prostration from the nervous shock, H.R.H. is not in any danger.	
Dr. Hall assails the idea that men rest by doing nothing. He says the only healthful rest, as long as our physical condition remains as it is to be busy. Men of force and industry will everywhere tell you, "It is the hardest thing in the world to do nothing." The true object of rest is recuperation, and that is best brought about as to the body, by exercising a different set of muscles; and as to the brain, by calling into requisition a different set of organs or powers, causing the mind to act upon new objects.	

It was customary for a certain college professor to inquire of the graduating class what each proposed to be or to do in the world. One would be a doctor, one a lawyer, one a merchant, and so on. "And what do you propose to be, Simon?" "I am going to be a Pithopal minister," was the answer of the lipping graduate. "For the reasons—First, The prayers are all in print, and I can read them easily. Second, The sermons of Pithopal ministers are short, and then I can steal. And third, Pithopal ministers generally marry rich wives."	
It is said that a new bonnet will soon make its appearance in the fashionable world; its shape will be that of an elbow of stovepipe; the bonnet will stand perpendicular on the head, and the upper terminus will be about six or eight inches above the top of the head, to suit the new style of wearing the hair.	
A PAINTER who was fond of hearing his work praised, was one day told that Judge did not think very favorably of a performance of his. "Oh," said the artist to his informant, "what is his opinion good for? He isn't a judge of painting, he's a Judge of Probate."	

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.	
BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON, 1st May, 1892.	
The undersigned circulates for general information, copy of a Circular despatch he has received from His Excellency Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Minister in China.	
D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.	
To the British Community, Canton.	
Circular (Separate).	
PEKING, February 17th, 1892.	
Sir,—I enclose for your information and guidance, copy of a communication from H. H. the Prince of Kung, announcing a	

reduction of duty on Tea dust, when under 15 Taels in value for 100 catties, from 2 taels 5 mace to 1 tael 2 mace 5 cents.	
It would appear that this reduction had already been virtually made in 1890, and was about to be formally authorized, when the discovery of an attempt at Hankow in July of that year by one of the large mercantile firms to pass a chop of Tea as Tea dust on payment of the half duty, deterred the High Authorities from any further action. This may possibly have been the unauthorized act of some agent or subordinate, and one would willingly think so, but the result showed the less clearly how much the general interests suffers by attempts on the part of individuals to defraud the revenue. It has led in the present instance to the maintenance for nearly two years of a heavy tax which the Customs Administration were willing of their own accord to reduce for the general benefit.	
It would seem especially important that attention should be drawn to this subject at the time when memorials from all the Ports are freely circulated in print, charging the Customs with oppressive stringency in their regulations, and the native authorities generally with persistent violations of Treaty and obstructiveness. Apart from the criminative matter, these memorials demand, with little variation, the relaxation of Custom House vigilance. Exemption from restrictions and surveillance, together with the better administration of the law in cases of litigation either with the Custom House Authorities or the natives, constitute the burden of the whole. These documents have all been published and are in the hands of the Chinese. It can hardly be matter of surprise, therefore, if the Authorities, in view of such comprehensive demands, and indiscriminate denunciations, should be disposed to stand upon their defence, and turn a deaf ear to representations avowedly based upon their alleged malfeasance, lest concession should be construed into a virtual admission of the charges. At all events, it is too much to expect that they will not renege if there be good grounds for retort. Unless the mercantile community, therefore, be portably clean-handed in the matter of Custom House frauds and violation of Treaty stipulations, their representatives would probably have done better for their interests had they dealt more sparingly in charges of bad faith and disregard of Treaty engagements. The tone of virtuous indignation in which such acts are condemned would of course be just as applicable to Foreigners as to Chinese upon conviction. Such arms as these when employed against Foreign Governments, however immaculate the assailants, are seldom without a dangerous recoil, however safely they may be used against their own. And whether the objects sought be claimed as concessions, or demanded as Treaty right, a flourish of weapons of any kind hardly seems the best mode of preparing the way for successful negotiation. And desirable as greater freedom of trade and increased facilities for its extension may be, Her Majesty's Government cannot be supposed likely to seek the promotion of such object by any means incompatible with the maintenance of those international relations of amity and commerce for which existing Treaties were made.	

Whatever may be thought of the canons of interpretation by which a clear right is deduced from the text of the Treaty of Tientsin, with its extraterritorial clauses, to trade without limit or control in the interior—to buy land and set up permanent establishments throughout the provinces—to navigate in Foreign vessels all inland waters—to work mines and lay down railroads and telegraphic lines across the face of the country, irrespective of the wants or wishes of the people and the will of the Government, it must, I think, be very evident that these are measures which either presuppose the complete command of the country, or the willing co-operation of its government. The first means the disintegration of a great empire, the second a mutual agreement between the high contracting parties. Which of these do the memorialists contemplate? If the latter, they need hardly be told that any course which makes negotiations more difficult and concession less attainable, is unwise as a matter of policy, and cannot fail to be prejudicial to the interests of those who seek to profit by both.	
For this reason, if for no other, these memorials cannot be allowed to pass entirely without notice. Without stopping to point out the many fallacies and grave misconceptions which run through the various documents—though some of these are obviously calculated to mislead the mercantile communities in China to their prejudice—I deem it incumbent upon me to take care Her Majesty's Government shall in no way be identified with the memorials.	
Their views and the arguments are their own, and it is enough that it should be known the responsibility of the Government is completely discharged.	
With this no fiction I should willingly have the subject without further observation, but as the memorialists, those of Hongkong more especially, have expressed a particular desire to know how far the recommendations of the memorialists coincide with my views, I add a few remarks on the three principal heads under which all that has been advanced in the several addresses may be roughly classed.	

1.—The Tariff of Maritime Duties and action of the Custom House Administration in their collection.	
2.—The Administration of Justice in cases of dispute with the Custom House Authorities, and in Mixed cases where natives are concerned.	
3.—The system of Inland Duties and the abuses attending their levy.	
In reference to the first head, the Tariff of Maritime Duties and the Custom House Administration, a clear understanding of the conditions under which Foreign Trade has been placed by existing treaties is necessary to any fair or intelligent examination of the questions raised. The right to trade in China exists for Foreigners only by virtue of the Treaties. And the right has been conceded by the Emperor, subject to the obligation of paying certain duties specified in the Tariff.	
This right to levy duties and collect a revenue on Trade by such means as are therein adopted in every Western State is therein explicitly and distinctly recognized. But lest there should be any lingering doubt on the subject, the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai appears to have been at the pains to obtain, and with great candour has given publicity to, the opinion of "two of the best legal authorities in England in conjunction with very able associates"—and that opinion declares the right to levy duties, and by confiscation and fines to enforce payment and protect the revenue from attempts at fraud, "is among the rights of sovereignty	

30 p.m., Ariel, Brit. ship, 854, Saigon, April 27, 8 p.m., BOMAN & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Hawaii, schooner, 150, Canton, April 17, General.
C. Co.

DEPARTURES.
Hawaii, schooner, 150, Canton, April 17, General.
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DEPARTURES.
Hawaii, schooner, 150, Canton, April 17, General.
C. Co.

of the Chinese government which have not been given up by Treaty."

And in the exercise of this right every Government compels obedience to the Customs House laws and regulations in all who trade within their territories, on pain of confiscation, fine or other penalties. The Chinese Government not only have not given up this sovereign right, but care has been taken that it should be recognized in the most explicit terms in all the Treaties entered into with Foreign Powers.

In the Treaty of Tientsin, for instance, Article XLVI provides that "the Chinese Authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling." This then is the true point of departure for the consideration of all questions connected with the Customs Administration and their regulations.

As a rule, it is evident that the number or stringency of such regulations or formalities must have some relation to the difficulty experienced in collecting all just dues, and securing the revenue against loss by fraud or smuggling on the part of the traders from whom payment has to be exacted.

Free ports might probably be more advantageous and agreeable to the foreign merchant, as has been suggested in one of the memorials—although I think the first of these results is very doubtful. But it is enough to observe that free ports are not the condition under which it has seemed good to the several Governments in Treaty with China to place the trade.

Unless, therefore, the Chinese Government could be secured from all inland taxation, however, it is very evident that nothing would be gained; and in taking away all direct interest of the Chinese Government in the preservation or extension of foreign trade, the best security for its protection would be lost. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce informs the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Treaty of Tientsin is based on a compromise of reciprocity. So, I think, H. M. Government has always understood; and it is strictly in accordance with this principle that the same right of taxation is reserved by Treaty to the Emperor of China, which is freely exercised in the Queen's dominions on all foreign trade.

The only questions of a practical nature, therefore, are plainly such as have reference either to the mode of collecting duties or their rates.

As regards a remedy for any defects in the law, revision of Treaties is not necessary. There is no reason why any changes which experience may have shown to be desirable, should not be at once proposed and obtained by the ordinary means, at the disposal of Her Majesty's Minister. Without going into the particulars specified in the several memorials, or pledging myself to adopt the same views in each case, as the memorialists, I have lost no time in bringing the whole subject under the consideration of the Foreign Board, with a view to the adoption of such suggestions as may seem practicable, and not incompatible with the legitimate interests of the Chinese Government, and even as to a reduction of duties, although there is not the same right to discuss them without a demand for a formal revision, I do not anticipate from my knowledge of the disposition of the Tongki Yamen that any difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a fair consideration of those proposed, and the desired reduction, subject to the usual condition of its being compatible with a due regard to other interests. The number of articles does not seem to exceed some ten or twelve; and if it can be shown that a great advantage will result to the foreign merchant, without any grave prejudice to the Chinese revenue or native trade, it may fairly be presumed no difficulty will be made. It seems very doubtful to me, however, whether the reduction proposed, in some cases at least, would materially benefit foreign trade. As regards native coal for instance, which is one of the articles enumerated, the duty levied at the pit-mouth—at the mines in this Province, and in Formosa—although a source of revenue and profit to the people who own them or the provincial Treasuries, form, in reality, no small item in the selling price of the coal by the time it reaches a shipping port, that I doubt exceedingly whether a single ton would be added to the consumption or export by the reduction proposed. The cost of carriage to the coast is so large an item that the royalty or duty forms but a very fractional part of the selling price. These are matters, however, for further investigation.

In reference to the demand of the memorialists for increased facilities at the Customs Houses and less stringent regulations, the only ground, obviously, upon which any or all of the facilities desired can be demanded by one Government of another, is the reciprocity of the revenue, and the grant of non-immunities. They appeal to the experience of the Maritime Customs under the Foreign Inspectorate as furnishing decisive evidence that attempts to defraud the revenue on the part of Foreigners are not systematically practised. Nothing can be fairer; and the Chinese Government must be very willing to acquiesce in any verdict based on the witness borne by their own Customs House Administration. But they will undoubtedly not set without such evidence, or against it, and I think you will do well at once therefore to obtain from the Commissioner of Customs at your post an authentic record of the number of cases of irregularity or smuggling detected during the past year, with a report of the general results of their experience. There will then be a solid foundation to build upon; and the question of greater facilities can be satisfactorily dealt with at once. Any relaxation of stringency or simplification of administrative forms compatible with security, would be an undoubted gain to both parties. The Chinese Government would save the diminished expense of their establishments; the merchant would gain in freedom from restrictions and quicker despatch; and every Treaty Power would have reason to rejoice at the attainment of so desirable a result.

It is evidently a question, however, which must turn on the results of experience already gained. The records of the past will have to be consulted. My knowledge of the disposition of the Inspector General of Customs leads me to conclude that there is every desire on his part to give the greatest possible freedom compatible with the

collection of the revenue. Less ought not to be given, and more cannot be claimed. But if it be true, as is frequently alleged, that there is no country in the world past or present where the maritime duties are so light as in China, and none in which Customs rules and procedure are less heavily on Trade, it must be very difficult to make out a case of exceptional hardness so strong as to justify a demand for extensive change of system or administration.

The various modifications, however, suggested in the matter of drawbacks, both as regards extension of time and mode of payment—the collection of coast trade duties at the same time with the export—the abolition of Tea bonds—these, and other things, are all under consideration, and are all under consideration, in order to determine, in communication with the Foreign Board, how far such changes as have been suggested are practicable and can be effected with general advantage.

But there are many conflicting interests to be considered, and if possible reconciled, even in respect to Foreigners; and this is not by means easy. Drawbacks for instance, as I understand, he paid in as suggested, without risk of serious loss to the Customs, and complication of accounts, the price of goods differing from day to day. Again the collection of the coast trade duty at the same time with the export duty is to enable the carrying river steamers to come and to go rapidly; the steamer interest therefore would certainly be a great advantage to the Chinese.

Neither do I conceive, from the information before me, that the proposition to do away with the Tea bonds would be received favourably by these chiefly interested. Formerly the coast trade duty had to be lodged for Tea; that was done away with in the interest of the Foreign shipper, and bonds substituted. The revised Regulations of November 1892 provided for the simultaneous payment of full export duty on goods shipped by river steamers, and for the return of the half import duty in the event of the goods being sent to a non-Chinese Port within three months. In June of the following year the Yamen was induced to extend the period allowed to twelve months, and in the winter of 1894 the authorities consented to regard Tea as a special shipment—that is to say, nearly all the Tea that leaves the Yangtze River being for Foreign shipment it was agreed that it should not have to deposit half import duties at the time of shipment, and that the shipper should simply enter into a bond, the conditions of which were that from that date he would within twelve months either produce a certificate from the Shanghai Customs proving re-export, or failing that, pay the half import duty.

Thus it appears there has been a succession of measures adopted entirely in the interest and for the convenience of the Foreign merchant, and up to the present time they were thought to have fully answered the end contemplated, and pleased both the owners of goods and owners of steamers. The Hankow Memorialists now propose to get rid of the system of bonds and the simultaneous collection of the coast trade duties, on the ground that the first is superfluous and the second a cause of delay and inconvenience. There is here an evident conflict of testimony, which probably covers some similar conflict of interests; but at all events before any change can be proposed there must be a careful investigation. By the present rule, as all the Tea leaves within the twelve months, the half duties amounting to some 700,000 or 700,000 taels are left for that period in the merchant's hands to be paid at a profitable account, instead of being locked up for months in the Customs House banks. And this is an advantage not to be lightly thrown away.

As to any sweeping reduction of the Tariff to one half the present rates boldly proposed by the Hankow and Hongkong Memorialists, on a plea of reciprocity and probable immunity from any serious loss to the Chinese revenue, it may be sufficient to remark that while the Duty on Tea in Great Britain is still 50 per cent, the ground of reciprocity seems to be a very bad argument for a further reduction upon a duty of 5 per cent. And as to the probable loss or gain to the revenue of China, it is usual for Governments to form their own opinions on such matters, and those of the Government of China, as far as my information extends, are not very likely to be in accordance with the conviction of the memorialists, that by lowering these rates to 25 per cent "they will be gainers in actual revenue." At any rate if such a proposal were made to them they would in all probability have something to say in a contrary sense under both heads—that of reciprocity and improvement of revenue—which would neither be altogether irrelevant nor inconclusive. The better opinion as to the existing tariff seems to be that recorded in the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, where it is stated that "in the tariff of duties important alterations are not called for," and by Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., in their separate memorial addressed to the Governor of Hongkong, that "the present tariff is a just and liberal one, and the articles upon which they press unfairly are few and of minor importance." Of these few articles, among those specified tea-duty is one, and the duty has already been reduced one half, and in respect of the remainder the question of reduction is under examination.

In regard to the second subject, the better administration of justice in case of disputes with the Customs House authorities or litigation between Europeans and natives, it has long been under serious consideration, and various steps have been taken, some very recently, though not yet quite perfected, to attain the very desirable end in view. I quite agree with the memorialists that there is much need for the establishment of some form of International Tribunal—the Foreigners long in successful operation in Turkey, furnishes an example by which prompt and impartial justice may be done in all mixed cases. A "Tung-chih," or corresponding rank with a prefect or sub-prefect, is about to be appointed to reside in the settlement north of the Yangtze-pang at Shanghai, to preside over the Mixed Court there, with special powers and jurisdiction to enable him to give effect to the judgments of the court in all cases where natives are concerned. A Yamen and Court-House has already been built; and some definite basis of law and procedure is also under consideration. I hope at no very distant period this may be brought into such shape as will admit of practical application. The difficulties in the way of all such innovations on the established laws and customs of the country, and the constitution of a tribunal for which no distinct provision has been made in the Treaty, are necessarily great. All legis-

lation for such an end must in the first instance be tentative, and more or less from small beginnings. An institution of this kind, if it is to have any permanence or success, must be of native production, however fashioned and nurtured by Foreign culture and graft; and time must be allowed for assimilation of new elements and the penetration of the roots deep into the soil. Impatience at such slow progress will advance any good work, and is only likely to destroy all present chances of healthy growth.

In regard to questions of litigation or dispute between the Foreign merchant and the Customs House, there is, I think, no difficulty, and taking the existing rules, which have been provisionally in force at Shanghai to regulate cases of confiscation, as a basis, the principle of those has been applied more extensively, with certain modifications, so as to include all cases of dispute, whether confiscation might be applicable to all the Ports. I think very shortly to make known to you the provisions to this end now under final revision, with special instructions as to their general bearing and application.

In so far, then, as changes or modifications may be required to give fuller development to the principle on which existing treaties are based, or better exposition of the provisions regulating the conditions of foreign trade in China through the medium of an administration of Maritime Customs at the ports, an effective revision is already in progress, with every disposition on the part of the Chinese Government to give it effect, and to sanction such modifications as experience may have shown to be desirable in the interests of trade.

It is not in this direction, however, that relief is to be sought for what is most real and serious in the grievances set forth in the memorials; but in the fiscal system of the provinces, and the levy of inland duties with all the accompanying obstructions and abuses which constitute the greatest obstacle to the extension of trade and the free exchange of the staples of foreign trade whether import or export. The abuses are manifold, and press heavily upon the business of commerce and industry. There also the greatest difficulties are encountered in the way of redress or improvement. I entirely agree with the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai that the most essential questions for consideration are those connected with "the bona fide admission into the country of English manufactures." To this end free communication between the great markets of the interior and the coast—increased facilities of transit and production, greater security for their safe transmission; and exemption from all arbitrary charges or vexatious delays are all wanted. These essential conditions of any large extension of trade are, of course, connected with the question of material means necessary to the end. The right of residence in the interior—of inland navigation for vessels of foreign built, and the establishment of such inland facilities of transit and communication on land as only Railroads and Telegraphic lines can fully supply, are undoubtedly among the principal of these, and cannot be left out of consideration whether in the treaty or not.

But it is not less clear that these are conditions involving the gravest questions of national policy, and point to objects only attainable by fundamental changes—not only in the whole fiscal system of administration throughout the Empire, but in the relations existing between the Provinces and the Central Government. The question of transit dues and inland taxation is more important than any other to merchants. Unfortunately it is also one of deepest interest to the Provincial revenues, and all who are responsible for the means of Government, and hence mainly the subject of insuperable obstacles to any satisfactory settlement. From the signature of the first Treaty at Nanking to the present moment all attempts to deal with it successfully have failed.

The provisions in both treaties have proved wholly inadequate to secure the end proposed. When the Treaty of Nanking was signed, in ignorance of many things now known as to the fiscal system and other practical details, as well as the theory of the Provincial Government in China, the endeavour was made to meet the difficulty by an Article in the Supplementary Rules, designed to fix a limit by reference to the amount (left blanks) leviable on native goods in transit.

After twenty years experience a further effort was made in the same direction by a stipulation that in no case should the amount exceed 25 per cent ad valorem, with reservation of a right of commutation in one payment at the port of entry to give total exemption; and a system of transit certificates and papers was devised to give this practical effect, but this, like the first, has been in a great measure a failure. Not altogether, however, it must in justice be admitted, by the malversations or bad faith of natives. The foregoing has also contributed his full share to make the whole system unworkable, as might be very plainly proved were this a fitting place or time to enter into such a discussion. The main result is what chiefly concerns us now, and how a remedy is to be provided. To this end it would seem there is need of some fundamental changes in the existing stipulations under which Foreign trade in the interior is conducted. But this is a subject for the consideration and decision of H. M. Government alone, and in the meantime the memorialists must be content to know that their complaints of defective execution of the Treaty in this and other particulars have been laid before the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the additional information that I think there is great room for improvement, and urgent necessity for some effective measures to facilitate trading operations in the interior.

You will communicate this despatch to any of the signatories of the memorial from your Port, and to the British community generally residing within your jurisdiction.

RUTHENFORD ALCOCK.
D. B. RUSSELL, Esq., c. a.
H. B. M.'s Consul,
Shanghai.

Translation.
H. H. H. THE PRINCE OF KWEI, etc., Makes the following Communication.
In the 7th month of the 5th year of T'ungchih (September 1890) a despatch was received from Commissioner Fittroy, representing that some change was desirable with regard to the duty on Tea dust, the value of this article being inconsiderable, it seemed hardly just the same duty should be levied upon it as upon Tea.

It is always, however, under the notice of the Tongki Yamen that in the fifth month of this year (July, 1890), Messrs Dent & Co. shipped 500 loads of Tea at Hankow, for which they paid only half the proper duty, representing it to be "Tea dust," a falsification which was discovered by the Customs officials on examination. It was on this account thought undesirable to lighten the duty on "Tea dust," and orders were accordingly issued to the several Ports to levy the same charges on Tea dust as on Tea.

In the twelfth of the fifth year (January 1897) a despatch was received from the Inspector General of Customs also, in which he observed with reference to the falsification by Dent & Co., that on its discovery by the officials, the firm should of course have been required to pay the whole duty. It seemed hardly just, however, that Tea dust, which is a coarse and inexpensive article, should pay the same charges as Tea; he thought it would be a more equitable arrangement if a smaller duty were levied upon it.

Seeing that Messrs Dent & Co. had been required to pay the full duty, the Yamen considered that nothing further need be said about the matter; but with reference to the question whether or not the duty on Tea dust should be lowered, it was necessary to wait until the Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade had considered the details of the case, and made their reports.

In the spring of the sixth year (February, March, 1897), the Northern Superintendent stated that in his opinion the duty on Tea dust might be reduced to half that on Tea. The reply of the Southern Superintendent had not yet arrived, but in the 8th year, 11th month, 2nd day (November 27th 1897), a despatch was received from him in which he quoted a report from the District of Hankow. The District states that "there is a great difference in price between Tea properly so called, and Tea dust, which comes exclusively from Hunan and Taitung-pang; and consists principally of the refuse dust of 'Red Tea,' mingled with a few stalks." The Superintendent remarks that whether or not the duty is to be reduced one half, namely, to Tael 1.25, depends, of course, upon the conclusion the Taitung Yamen may arrive at.

The Yamen, having thus ascertained that Tea dust is a cheap article exported from Hsiang-nan, and that if the duty on it remain at Tael 2.5 it will be prejudicial to the welfare of the Merchants, has consented to make a compromise.

It is therefore ordered that the following alteration shall be made in the Customs Rules.—If the Tea dust do not exceed in value 15 Taels per 100 catty, a duty of Tael 1.25 shall be levied on it; but if it be above this value, the duty shall remain as before, viz. Tael 2.50. Orders have been issued to the Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade, as well as to the Inspector General of Customs, to have this regulation carried out, and it was also requisite to write to H. B. M. Minister on the subject for his information.

With the object of preventing the falsification referred to above, it will be necessary to act in accordance with rule 10 of the Treaty, which distinctly states that it is "at the option of the Chinese Government to adopt what means appear to it best suited to protect its revenue accruing on Foreign trade."

The Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade will therefore meet the Commissioners of Customs and arrange for the carrying out of the following regulation.—When a vessel freighted with Tea dust is about to leave a Port she must be examined on her arrival at the jetty, and on payment of the duty be allowed to proceed, and similarly with a vessel arriving at a Port. But if a Cargo of Tea be falsely represented to be Tea dust the officers shall be empowered on discovery to confiscate the whole of the goods. This is a perfectly just measure, and one calculated to prevent falsification.

It is requisite to inform H. B. M. Minister of the reduction of duty and of the regulation which has been made, that he may acquaint the Foreign Merchants of the change.

A necessary despatch to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B., etc., etc.,
Tung-chih, 6th year, 10th Moon.
December 20th, 1897.

WORK AND REST.
There is a general belief that the wear and tear of civilized life has a tendency to increase. If different forms of physical almost characterize different periods, the form which the present age peculiarly favors is that of nervous exhaustion, and prostration. The complaint of the cultivated classes is of overwork. Every body is overworked, and those who have nothing to do are sometimes the most overworked of all. The London season is a trying time, and the young ladies who are just plunging into its gaieties will go back to the country in the early autumn as much overworked, or at least as confident that they have been overworked, as the most intelligent members of the House of Commons.

The tendency of the age is to put the stress of life on the most delicate part of the human organization, the nervous system. In business, in the professions, in political occupation, in all the forms of literary work, there is more competition, more fret and worry and anxiety, than there has ever been before. The world is more exacting of those who serve it, and the demand in all kinds of occupation, except actual manual labour, is for that kind of energy which depends not on capacity of physical endurance, but upon nervous energy and power. Business increasingly demands quickness of perception, rapidity of decision, and firmness of will; professional occupations involve long reading and closer application, while in literature and politics the servant of the public must be always at work at the full stretch of his power. It is an aggravation of this evil that social relaxation has also become waning. An age which affects intensity is intense in its pleasures as well as in its duties. A modern dinner party is a warfare of the flesh. There is no repose for us anywhere. It is all rush, crush and hurry. We double our engagements by day, and try to keep pace in all kinds of business with the railway and the telegraph; and at night we rush through a riot of gaieties as though the multiplication of amusements would multiply our pleasures and increase the relaxation and recreation they should give. There is too much "go" in us. We are over-afraid of idleness. We get up a little too early, and we are always striding down the stairs. Every nerve is kept at full tension, and we are always being urged to "cooperate."

The general condition of men and women in metropolitan life is consequently well described by the word overstrung. Hence, too, the universal complaints we hear of the wear and tear of life. There is a strain upon us which overloads the brain and nerves, which produces the nervous prostration from which most men suffer occasionally and many suffer often, and which causes most forms of physical weakness and ailment to exhibit a low nervous type.

But it is more than doubtful whether the overwork which exacts of us the full explanation of all this. The wear and tear of actual labor cannot be as great as it is popularly believed to be. There is clearly nothing hostile to health in intellectual work of any kind, as such. Men who have climbed to the top ranks of the great professions must have done so by the most intense and unremitting labour, but they are celebrated rather for long lives than for premature deaths. The professions are full of old men who have been hardworking men, and among successful commercial men a very large proportion live to a considerable age. There is no disturbing reason why thought should sickly men over with pale cast of its own. The brain is as natural an organ as the arm, and is quite as well able to work and even to strengthen by working. In each alike healthy activity builds waste and reparation, and the difference between them is that the reparation which the muscles needs draws more from the blood in quantity, while that which the nervous tissue requires is higher in quality. But the balance between healthy waste and healthy reparation is life, and so long as they balance each other the more rapid their action the more intense the life. Of course if a man altogether neglects his muscular system it will suffer, and the nervous system will then suffer with it; but there is probably no more reason why nervous debility should result from intellectual labour should damage the general health than there is why muscular development should injure intellectual vigour. The brain of the intellectual workman should be as well developed, as healthily nourished, and as firmly knit as the arm of the blacksmith, or the muscular system of the athlete. As a matter of fact it generally is so, and it is by neglect of health rather than by actual overwork that the evils attributed to overwork creep in. What the age is suffering from is more properly under-rest than overwork. There is too much excitement. Business is exciting, politics are exciting, literature is exciting; and if we cannot say that conversation is exciting it is because conversation is one of the lost arts of social life, and has given way to more stimulating and exciting expedients to pass the time. We have ourselves no time for rest relaxation, get no actual rest, are almost strangers to the quiet, gentle, unexciting, but most restful enjoyments of "will" domestic life; and because we are not sufficiently recruited for business duties we complain of overwork.

There are, of course, multitudes of hardworking men who carefully avoid this policy of burning the candle at both ends. They do so, however, at a cost, though it is a cost they are quite willing to afford. Seeing that business demands all their strength they put their strength into it and do not attempt to divide their force between laborious work and more laborious play. They leave social ambition to men of leisure, and are content to "shun delights and live laborious days." Indeed, it is very doubtful whether this is not pretty much the condition of success in the present day. A man must put his whole strength into his business, whatever it may be, if he is to attain a healthy success in it. But the disadvantage of the quieter and more domestic pleasures which such a man may allow himself is that they do not always succeed in taking him quite out of his affairs and out of himself. He is apt to take his business home with him to brood over it after dinner to the injury of his digestion; and to plan and scheme about it at night to the destruction of his sleep. Yet almost any amount of social excitement which really drives dull care away is healthier than perpetual anxiety. No man can bear to carry his business cares always on his mind. Work is nothing to anxiety in its power to wear a man out. The real wear and tear of business is in its anxieties, and the great faculty of healthy men is that of facility in laying business aside and putting anxiety away. Lord Palmerston had this facility in an unusual degree, and it was chiefly by virtue of it that he bore the burden of the Premiership up to the very threshold of fourscore years. A man who can leave his business behind him when he leaves his office, and can enjoy domestic or social pleasures of a quiet unexciting kind, need have but little fear of the hardest work. He will alternate with thorough rest, and it will sit lightly upon faculties whose healthy vigour makes activity a joy. It will scarcely have any wear and tear for him. He will bear hard work so wonderfully well that he will be regarded by others, and may probably come to regard himself, as an exceptional person. But that in which he is really exceptional is not in his capacity for work, but in his ability to rest. A man who knows how to rest, who is content to rest, and who has formed a habit of resting, has learned the secret of healthy, enjoyable, and successful work. There is hardly any measure of the work such a man may do; but however much he does, he will be in little danger of breaking down from overwork. The thing really to be considered is not the kind nor the amount of work we have to do, but the quantity and quality of the rest we are able to take—and quality is perhaps more important than quantity. A few hours of sound repose are better than a long night of broken sleep; and, in the same way, a few hours of domestic quiet, of home enjoyment, of rest which no excitement disturbs, and no cares intrude on, are better than any amount of social dissipation. "Violent delights have violent ends, and in their triumph die," a maxim which is worth taking to heart, and becoming itself wear and tear. A thousand examples prove that change of work is not as good as play, when one excitement has succeeded so long as it is work at all; but change of play, when one excitement has succeeded another, and stimulus follows on any work, is far worse than any work. Let the young ladies who wear out on the play, but who are jaded and worn out before the London season is over, bear witness to this. Men of business cannot afford to imitate them, nor to be dragged into the vortex by them. If men to whom health and vigour is a necessity are not to break down from overwork they must keep work down to working hours, and make their hours of relaxation times of perfect rest, and not any amount of social dissipation. They may relax times of perfect rest, but if their work hard and rest but little, but if their relaxation is a necessity are not to break down from overwork they must keep work down to working hours, and make their hours of relaxation times of perfect rest, and not any amount of social dissipation. They may relax times of perfect rest, but if their work hard and rest but little, but if their relaxation is a necessity are not to break down from overwork they must keep work down to working hours, and make their hours of relaxation times of perfect rest, and not any amount of social dissipation. 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Miscellaneous.



ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA
LIGHT AS FEATHER—SOFT AS TURBAN,
DURABLE AND COMFORTABLE.

Price Medal—1883 and 1885 Exhibitions.
HATS, CAPS, AND HENNETS.
Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON.
Helmets Contractors to the London Police Force.
Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all
respectable Traders and Stockholders.
Caution.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helms
genuine, unless bearing "Ellwood &
Sons'" name.

* Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully
shipped.

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LEA AND PERRINS'
Worcestershire Sauce,
DECLARED BY COMMISSIONERS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

THE success of this most delicious and
unrivalled Condiment having caused
certain dealers to apply the name of
"Worcestershire Sauce" to their own
inferior compounds, the Public is hereby
informed that the only way to secure
the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon
the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign makers having
been supplied with a spurious Worcester-
shire Sauce, upon the wrapper and
labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have
been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have
forfeited their patent proceedings against Manu-
facturers and Vendors, such, or any other imitations
by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name
on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and Export, by the Proprietors
Worcestershire and Blackwell, London, &c.,
&c., and by Grocers and Dealers generally.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos
begs to call the attention of the public to the follow-
ing varieties, manufactured and prepared with great
care from the purest Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.
And in order that a adulteration or fraudulent
attempts at imitation should take place after it has
left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public
that it is never sold except in packets and tins
of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature
upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco. Havana Tobacco.
Birdseye. Persian.
Cut Cavendish. Latakia.
Return Tobacco. Oronoko.
York River. Imperial.
Golden Rose. Smoking Mixture.
Golden Glen. Jewel of Opium.

Importers of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honey-
dew, Natural Leaf, and many other famous Cigars,
Mentholatum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacco-
nia's Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.
Sold by all Grocers and Dealers
throughout the world.

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OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SIL-
VERSMITH'S SOAP

uprases all other articles for Cleaning and Polish-
ing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS.

TRADE MARK.

MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH, INDIA
RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD,
JABINET GLASS PAPER,
EMERY AND GLASS
CLOTH, &c.

SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN
and other GLASSES,
WELLINGTON MILLS, BLACKFRIARS ROAD,
LONDON, S.

* Oakey's Foreign and Colonial Export Circular
and Price Current may be obtained at the Office of
this Journal.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

RIMMEL'S

ILLIANG, or the
Flower of Flowers,
Lockett's Hair Wood
Violet, Tea Flow-
ers, and other deli-
cious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any
other Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary purposes.
RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled
quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE WINDSOR
HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps, highly beneficial
to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE and
GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.
RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS,
SCENTED WATCHES, and other amusing devices
for Bazaar and Fairs.

RIMMEL'S DINNERABLE FOUNTAIN,
to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated,
6s. 6d.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.
"RIMMEL," Perfumery to H.R.H. the Princess of
Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street
London; and 17, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

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Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN GALVANISED IRON.

GALVANISED IRON.
JONES'S
"STAFFORDSHIRE," "FIRE," "CAMBRO-
FARNS," and "PALM TREE."
For the above well-known Brands of—
Apply to the

**WOLVERHAMPTON CORRUGATED IRON
COMPANY,**
WOLVER-
Church Lane, Wolverhampton,
England.

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SARSAPARILLA.

SCHROEDER'S, eruptions of the Face, Boils, Ulcer-
ation, Aches, rheumatic spots, Spots, Eruptions,
Acidic, Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all
Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to
the system, but purifies the blood, eliminates the
acids, and strengthens the constitution. This solu-
tion being a concentrated article, and prepared by
steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those
medicines generally sold as Sarsaparilla.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly
recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each.
Manufacturing Agents, Cox, Gould & Co.,
Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta.—J. Scott, Thomson & Co.;
Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Madras.—Burke & Co.;
Calcutta.—Peake, Allen & Co.; Hongkong.—Messrs
Watson & Co.

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**SOLID MAHOGANY
FURNITURE.**

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES

HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, especially for use in ex-
treme climates, Bed-Room Furniture,
which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON & BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock
consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the material from
falling into a mass, and is especially
suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture,
sent Free to every part of the World to
which there is Book Post.

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HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,
LONDON, W.

* Remittances and orders must be made payable
in London.

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Binneford's

FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,
HEARTBURN, COLIC, AND
INDIGESTION.

And the best Mild Aperient for delicate constitu-
tions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children,
and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

It is PREPARED BY
BINNEFORD & CO.
Chemists, London, and can be had of Drug-
gists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents at Hongkong.—Messrs A. S. Watson & Co.
Hongkong Dispensary.

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F. S. CLEAVER'S

PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP.

For cleaning and specially removing the stains of
Nitrate of Silver from the hands, &c., without
any way injuring the skin.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF
CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

Begs to recommend the above to the Photographic
World, Professional and Amateur, as being the only
"Preparatory" Soap, which, while being perfectly
harmless to the skin, will effect the desired object.

He also recommends his Price Medal Honey Soap
as the only Original and Genuine "Plate Boiling"
Soap, the only article necessary to produce a speedy
and brilliant result.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.
Also every description of Toilet Soap and
Perfumery.

LONDON & PARIS.

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IRON BUILDINGS

Of every description, adapted to all Climates,
portable, and easily re-erected by unskilled
workmen.

Warehouses, Hotels, Barracks, Theatres, Concert
Rooms, Villa Residences, Churches, School-Rooms,
Shops, Market-Peaces, Labourers' Cottages, Stables,
Lodges, &c., &c.

Testimonials from all parts of the World. Esti-
mates and Drawings may be had on application, at
the Offices, 21, Moorgate Street, London.

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IRON ROOFING

Is the Cheapest, Lightest, and most durable of any
description of Roofing; is very portable, and easily
erected. Corrugated Iron Sheets, Painted or Gal-
vanized, supplied in any quantity, and packed for
Exportation.

IRON GIRDERS

For
BRIDGES, RAILWAY STATIONS, &c.,
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS, CISTERNS,
&c.,

manufactured by
SAMUEL C. HEMMING & Co.
Experienced Workmen set to all Parts of the World

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BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED

DYE POWDERS AND OCRYALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet
in 6d. per oz. bottle.

Roseine. Violet. Brown. Red.
Magenta. Mauve. Crimson. Orange.
Fuchsine. Blue. Canary. Phosphoric.
Purple. Green. Sesual.

The wonderful beauty of these Chemical dyes is
calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial
art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers,
&c., they are invaluable. The attention of profes-
sional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1s. 6d.
and 1/6, each, with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers
throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

N.B.—Liberal terms to Dealers.—A complete list
of 100 new dyes on application.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

Miscellaneous.



TUPPER & CO.
GALVANIZED
CORRUGATED IRON,
From Beijing, Shantung, China,
61A, MOORGATE ST.,
LONDON, E.C.

52

THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by
WM. F. MAYERS, F.R.G.S., H. M. C. S.,
N. B. DENNY, LATE H. M. C. S.,
AND CHAS. KING, LIEUT. R. M. A.

HONGKONG: C. A. SAINT, (late A.
Shortrede & Co.)

LONDON: N. TROUBNER & Co.

Price, \$5, leather half bound.

Opinions of the Press.

(Singapore Free Press, May 9.)

We referred briefly, several days ago, to
a new work published by Messrs. A. Short-
rede & Co., of Hongkong, entitled "The
Treaty Ports of China and Japan." But it
would be utterly impossible, in a condensed
notice of such a work, to give an ade-
quate idea of its contents. The historical
events of interest since the foundation of
the settlement of Hongkong, are perhaps
too much condensed into a general sum-
mary; but the most important feature in
the composition of the society of the present
colony, is detailed at greater length.

When we come to consider that the book
before us makes no pretensions to be a his-
tory, but merely a guide book, we cannot
hesitate to pronounce it at once the most
complete work of its kind ever issued. The
Appendix may be termed the China Brad-
shaw, and the text, terms with interesting
papers, historical, botanical, and descrip-
tive. The maps and plans are useful illus-
trations of the geographical position of the
treaty ports, and a valuable assistance both
to travellers and residents.

From the *Englishman* (Calcutta) of June 8.—

"The celebrated volumes of the French
Abbé Hue on China, and Sir Rutherford
Alcock's account of Japan are no
doubt, works of a far higher class
and more extensive scope than the one
now before us; but for practical utility,
for all purposes of locomotion, trading and
residence in any of the places coming with-
in the compass of the *Treaty Ports of China
and Japan*, by Messrs Mayers, Denny and
King, far surpasses them. It is difficult to
know under what class of books to place it;
for it contains a mixture of history, topog-
raphy, hygiene, Murray's Hand-book and
Bradshaw's Guide,—all as complete and
excellent in their own line as could be ex-
pected, and though, perhaps, the book will
not prove attractive to students, it is cal-
culated to give a most intimate knowl-
edge of the towns it describes, aided by the
excellent maps which accompany it—the
work entirely of Chinese,—than any of the
more elaborated works that have preceded
it. * * * We trust we have said enough
to show that for any one about to visit, or
reside in either of the countries described,
this work contains not only most valuable
information, but many useful hints.

(N. C. Daily News, May 16.)

A very interesting book has lately been
published, entitled "The Treaty Ports of
China and Japan," to which it forms a
complete guide, and regarding the history of
which it gives interesting particulars.

Maps of the various localities described are
inserted, and an appendix shows the exist-
ing means of transport between Europe
and America and these two countries. A
work of the kind was much needed, to
place within reach of the general public
the information regarding the districts
in which they reside that had hitherto
been congested under the mysterious hiero-
glyphics of the Chinese language, or at best
open only to sinologists. The modest hope
expressed by the authors, that much will
be found in the present book that is new
and unknown to the general reader, is, we
think, fully justified. * * * Hongkong
and Canton, for example, each occupy more
than 100 pages, comprising every conceiv-
able particular regarding them, from their
history native and foreign, to particulars of
the geological formation and botanical
wealth of the neighbourhood. * * * Not
the least interesting feature in the book
under review, is the insight it affords us
into the character of the population in dif-
ferent parts of this vast empire. * * * One
of the most interesting chapters is devoted
to a sketch of the history and topographical
features of Formosa. The vicissitudes of
its history, the population, its habits, its
arts, and the reputed mineral wealth of its
hills afford ample subject for research; and, to
a person of Mr. Swinhoe's taste, must have
afforded powerful attractions. From his
"Notes on Formosa" are derived many of
the particulars given in the work under
review. * * * Interesting descriptions
of the fauna and flora of the island are
given, for details of which we refer our
readers to the book itself. We have, we
believe, said enough to show the scope and
character of the work; and must take
leave of it for the present, though with the
intention of completing our sketch of the
information it gives regarding the various
treaty ports, on a future occasion. In the
meantime, we can assure our readers that
no one who takes the trouble to gain a
more intimate knowledge of it, will regret
the time employed.

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Miscellaneous.

Shanghai Recorder May 7, and Supreme
Court and Consular Gazette, May 11, 1892.

A very useful book has just been issued
from the Press in Hongkong under the
title of the "Guide Book and Vade-mecum
to the Treaty Ports of China and Japan,"
compiled and edited by Mr. N. B. Denny.

The book is very conveniently got up; is
interspersed with maps of the various im-
portant ports, and contains, besides much useful
local information, historical sketches of
much interest. Our readers will feel nat-
urally interested in what is said concern-
ing Shanghai; and a good idea of the his-
tory of this place is conveyed in Mr.
Lourey's work. * * * The other ports
in China and also those in Japan are
carefully described, and almost all par-
ticulars which can be required by the
traveller or resident are to be found in
this work, which may be justly regarded as
the "Murray" for China.

From the *Hankow Times*, May 18.

We feel it to be a public duty to take the
first opportunity of calling attention to the
"Guide Book and Vade-mecum" just is-
sued for "travellers, merchants, and res-
idents in general," in the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, by Messrs Shortrede &
Co., of Hongkong. * * * The order of
description of the various places follows
their position on, or from the coast, as we
go northward. In each instance the history,
position, means of access, accommoda-
tion, foreign residences, public buildings,
community, mode and cost of living, cli-
mate, amusements, places of inter-
est, native institutions, population, local
government, natural history, productions,
and statistics of trade are given, along with
a miscellaneous detail of facts and incidents,
in connection with particular localities. So
far as we are able to practically test the in-
dividual descriptions of the various places,
they are given with a considerable degree
of fairness and fulness. Peking, Yedo, and
Macao are wisely included in the general
survey. * * * The value of the book is
greatly increased by a most copious index,
and the work closes with a set of useful ap-
pendices. The last of these is the greatest
novelty of the work. It consists of a bibli-
ographical index of all formal works pub-
lished from the earliest date in the English
language on China and Japan. Philologi-
cal loci are, for some reasons best known
to the compilers, entirely excluded.

We hope to see this omission repaired in
the next edition. With the exception of
the comparative thinness of the paper, the
getting-up of the work is very creditable to
all concerned; and we have sincere pleasure
in congratulating the authors and publishers
on the successful issue of their admirable
enterprise and performance.

52

Notes and Queries.

ON
CHINA AND JAPAN.

A MONTHLY MEDIUM OF INTER-
COMMUNICATION

FOR
**Professional and Literary Men,
Missionaries and Residents in the
East generally.**

EDITED BY N. B. DENNY.

PRICE \$6 PER ANNUM.

Opinions of the Press.

(Fookchow Advertiser, May 4, 1892.)

We have received a copy of "Notes and
Queries," this publication will be really
useful; it contains much matter relating to
China which otherwise would be lost, and
we wish it every success. Sinologists, Chi-
nese antiquaries and scientific men ought
especially to congratulate themselves on the
appearance of "Notes and Queries," as it
will form their medium of communication
and bring into notice what otherwise might
have lain unknown and buried in themselves.

New that Lay and Officialism have got
their Gazette, Science and Philology their
Notes and Queries, and Missionaries their
Recorder, the various divisions of mental
thought and work in this land ought to be
well taken care of; for our part we are glad
to see these several issues, both on account
of the information and instruction they
afford, and the index they supply to the
mental vigour of the foreign community in
this land.

(San Francisco News Letter, Mar. 23, 1892.)

We have received the first number, which
is full of curious, out-of-the-way, and inter-
esting matter.

Report of North China Branch of
the Royal Asiatic Society,
March 1892.

Two periodicals which are likely to be of
great service have also been commenced;
one is published at Fookchow and is called
"The Missionary Recorder," and the other
emanates from Hongkong and is called
"Notes & Queries." It is intended to serve
as a medium of intercommunication for per-
sons interested in Chinese Philology, Geo-
graphy or History. These indications of li-
terary activity are perhaps the most impor-
tant "sign of the times" that has been but
promised to record, for they are all means
to facilitate that mutual understanding one
of the other, which seems so hard to estab-
lish between Europe and China.

(Shanghai Recorder, May 17, 1892.)

We are put in possession of the fourth
number of "Notes and Queries on China
and Japan." In saying that the present
number equals in interest and importance
its predecessors, we have already said a
great deal in its favour. Our knowledge
of these countries has hitherto been so
scattered, no ill-arranged, entombed as it
were, in a series of works, in different lan-
guages, and spreading in point of time, over
the last two centuries, that some means
of separating what is really new, from what
has possibly been over and over again de-
scribed is much to be desired. * * *

As a medium of intercommunication on
these and many other subjects of interest
to those connected with the far East, we
must hail the appearance of "Notes and
Queries." * * * We need only add that
the periodical is of convenient size, is care-
fully edited by Mr. N. B. Denny, and is
published at the low price of \$4 per annum;
and having said this, we trust that "Notes
and Queries on China and Japan" will meet
with that success which so creditable a pro-
duction deserves at the hands of those in-
terested in Asiatic researches.

52

Miscellaneous.

(Fookchow Missionary Recorder, April, 1892.)

The two first numbers of *Notes & Quer-
ies on China and Japan* have been placed
on our table. The magazine is every way
creditable to its editor and publishers, and
we cannot but wish them the utmost suc-
cess in their efforts to fill an important and
hitherto unoccupied place in Eastern liter-
ature.

(Singapore Free Press, Mar. 2, 1892.)

We have received the first number of a
most little pamphlet of eight pages entitled
"Notes and Queries on China and Japan,"
containing some able and interesting his-
torical papers on China, together with
notes and numerous queries for future con-
trib

